

THE SEIZURE OF THE CHESAPEAKE.
FULL PARTICULARS OF THE PLOT.
THE SCHEME MATURED AT ST. JOHN.

The Pirates Supplied with Arms and Ammunition in New-York.

St. John, N. B., Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.
The Evening Globe gives the following account of the capture of the Chesapeake:
"The scheme was matured here by Confederate agents. Meetings were held, and the passage money of parties to make the seizure was paid through to New-York. They were promised \$500 each on the steamer being safely taken into Wilmington. It was also arranged that at a certain time in New-York each of the parties was to call at different times for a parcel containing a revolver, ammunition, and a pair of handcuffs. He believed that the cargo was shipped by Confederate agents, was valuable to the South, and that it was arranged that she should be seized on this particular trip. The manager of the plot represented that the Chesapeake had been taken while attempting to run the blockade, and this was a harmless effort to get back Southern property. We have the names of five of the parties engaged in the seizure. They belong to this city, and left here with Capt. Braine. They are of the worst species of humanity denominated 'roughs.' One of them was just out of the penitentiary. They all went from here by the steamer New-England on the 3d to Boston. The Chesapeake did not come here. She called off the harbor and took on board Capt. Parker, formerly of the privateer Retribution, who took command. The citizens generally regret that this city has unwittingly afforded temporary shelter to the confederates of the scheme, and that any person from this place should be concerned in it. Public opinion condemns the act entirely. Capt. Willet and the passengers and crew were provided for by the steamer New-England today."

The Chesapeake and the Pirates.

The capture of the Chesapeake continues to be the principal topic of town-talk. In the opinion of some of the parties who have investigated this question, the pirates are Rebels and blockade runners who have escaped from the consequences of their acts by claiming exemption as allies, and that they were armed, equipped, and furnished with supplies by certain persons in this city and vicinity; others suppose that Morgan, the guerrilla chief, and some of the members of his staff, who recently escaped from prison, are the villains who have committed this crime of piracy and murder; others say they have no doubt that the men who are guilty of this great outrage are a part of the Rebel officers on Johnson's Island. It is a fact that New-York swarms with spies, traitors, Rebels, and blockade runners. They have their places of rendezvous. They have signs by which they recognize each other. They have a fund to which they resort for pecuniary relief. They have agents who send supplies from this city to the Rebels in arms. Goods are shipped to California intercepted at Aspinwall, and sent in that roundabout way to the Confederate armies. The last steamer that sailed for California carried on a couple of cart loads of specie, and great quantities of provisions, booked for the land of gold, but in the judgment of our informant, designed for the Rebels. Vessels have followed from this port laden with arms and stores for the Rebels.

At one of our fashionable hotels there is a man who was formerly a merchant in Savannah, Georgia. He boasts of his Rebel proclivities, and his sympathy with Secessionists. He is constantly vibrating between this city and Savannah, exerting his endeavors to give aid and comfort to our enemies. He is the man who assisted in tarring and feathering a good Union man, and driving him out of Georgia. The man on whom this outrage was committed is now a resident of this city, and if he will call at the office of the Superintendent of Police he can ascertain the name and whereabouts of the scoundrel who assisted in perpetrating the outrage on his person.

In view of these facts, it is suggested by many of our leading citizens that a detective force be at once employed to watch the steps of these Rebels and blockade runners, and that no person be permitted to leave this city without a passport. This will prevent the escape of deserters, and put an effectual stop to the heinous Secessionists to the South. There should be a detective at every prominent hotel, and at every wharf and railroad depot where passengers leave the city for different parts of the country. In the judgment of men whose opinion commands respect, vast quantities of coal have been shipped here for the use of the pirates whose plans in relation to the seizure of our vessels have been only partially carried out. It is for the Government to decide this question. The United States Marshal has no more men now than he is allowed to have in times of profound peace, and has no force to spare for detective service. He has ten men; six of them are employed in the two Courts now in session, so that he has only four men in his immediate employment. Superintendent Kennedy has just issued an order to the police force under his command to arrest all suspicious persons, whose character and sympathies with Secession render them dangerous members of society.

The steamer Potomac started yesterday in pursuit of the captured vessel. The revenue cutter Miami has gone on a similar errand. The Agawam has also gone with orders to take on light artillery and a detachment of soldiers from Portland. The splendid steamer Grand Gulf, the new propeller Vicksburg, with a fleet of vessels from the Neptune Steamship Company and the United States steam gunboat Sebago. It is stated, also, that orders have been sent from the Navy Department to Philadelphia and Boston, ordering the commanding officers of those naval stations to send away immediately such vessels as are ready at the yards commanded by them. Another rumor says that the Sassacus, one of the fastest ships in the navy, which recently made 17 miles an hour on her way to Washington, was sent away from the National Capital this morning to search for the Chesapeake. The Sassacus is commanded by Commander Ross, who was recently the Ordnance officer at this station.

With such a fleet in pursuit of the pirates there is a fair prospect of their capture. Some of the vessels came from 14 to 17 miles an hour, and they are furnished with fighting men and guns. New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports are represented in the chase after the Chesapeake.

Reports from St. John's state that there are many suspicious characters there at present, and there are hints of a plot against the steamer New-England. My own it is supposed that the Chesapeake has gone to Halifax. Secretary Seward has telegraphed our Consul there to demand of the authorities that the vessel be detained.

The Steamer Chesapeake.

Boston, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.
The prize steamer Ella and Annie, a swift craft, also the war-sloop Ticonderoga, started today in pursuit of the pirates who took the Chesapeake.

From the Army of the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.
Advices received from the Army of the Potomac state that we occupy the same position precisely as before the advance.
The reports that Gen. Lee has thrown a force across the Rappahannock are incorrect.

New-York Tribune.

VOL. XXIII.....No. 7,078. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

THE PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

The Proclamation submitted to the President's Message was written substantially in the form in which it was issued several weeks ago, and the President at the time seriously thought of issuing it before the meeting of Congress. Since its appearance, the question has been raised in official quarters as to whether the Rebel prisoners in his hands, under the rank of Colonel, may not avail themselves of the amnesty offered by President Lincoln in his Proclamation. Some persons think that three-fourths of the Rebel prisoners now in our hands would gladly accept the terms of the amnesty if it includes them, and the question thus becomes of much importance.

GEN. GRANT ON THE CORNER-STONE OF THE REBELLION.

The following extract of a private letter of Gen. Grant, to the Hon. E. R. Washburne, dated Aug. 13, 1863, sets at rest the question of veracity raised by The Herald with Senator Wilson, who gave the substance without giving the exact language of it in a recent speech:

"The people of the North need not quarrel over the institution of Slavery. What Vice-President Stevens acknowledges as the corner-stone of the Confederacy is already knocked out. Slavery is already dead, and cannot be resurrected. It would be a standing army to maintain Slavery in the South if we were to make peace today guaranteeing to the South all their former constitutional privileges. I never was an Abolitionist, not even until it would be called Anti-Slavery, but I try to keep peace fairly and honestly, and it became patent to my mind early in the Rebellion that the North and South could never live at peace with each other except as one Nation, and that without Slavery. As anxious as I am to see peace established, I would not, therefore, be willing to give any settlement until this question is forever settled."

THE CORRECTNESS OF OUR CORRESPONDENT'S ESTIMATES.

Your correspondent may be pardoned for calling attention to the accuracy of the estimates embraced in his dispatches published in THE TRIBUNE of Nov. 25 and 26, the correctness of which was at the time called in question by ill-informed writers, some of whom set the total at the extraordinary sum of \$1,000,000,000. Our estimates, on the contrary, footed up, exclusive of the interest on the public debt, at those for the War Department were less than \$700,000 smaller than the official figures. Those for the Navy Department, which were given at \$142,000,000 in round numbers, are a little more than half a million larger. The official estimates for the interest on the public debt is somewhat larger than ours, which was at the time stated to be only approximate. But the grand total, which we said could not amount to much more than \$800,000,000, is only about \$1,000,000 above that sum.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

It is understood that the Committee of the Republican Senate caucus have agreed to retain the Chairman of the Standing Committee, as they were during the last session. The other members are to be rearranged. The Committee will probably be able to report to the caucus on Monday.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

Congress will probably take its holiday recess from Tuesday or Wednesday the 21st inst. for two weeks.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is a document of considerable length. It intimates at the outset that the tax-law will require important modifications to adapt them to the needs of the Government, as they are ascertained, and to the settled condition of public and social affairs, when that condition shall be restored. But it is deemed unwise to recommend radical changes at present, but he suggests certain alterations with a view to the increase of the revenue. Most of the more important amendments suggested have already been telegraphed you, or are embraced in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. Some others are as follows:

The imposition of a tax upon malt, or a judicious enlargement of the tax upon malt, to \$1.50 per barrel. A tax of two cents on artificial minerals, soda waters, mineral waters, and other beverages of like kind usually sold in bottles, of two cents per dozen if of half a pint or less, of four cents for those of a pint, a cent per bottle of larger capacity; sold in any other way, five per cent ad valorem; increase of tax on auction sales to one-fourth of one per cent; tax on slaughter of animals, of 30 cents a head on horned cattle more than eight weeks old, of five cents on calves of eight weeks old and less, and of ten cents on swine exceeding 50 pounds in weight. The taxation of producers or manufacturers used or consumed by the producers or manufacturers, being articles of commerce, and which would be taxable if sold. The reduction of the tax on the sale of lottery tickets. A tax on the tonnage receipts and the dividends of steamboat, ferryboat, bridge, canal, and other receipts. A tax of one cent on each of one per cent on sales at Brokers' Boards.

The Commissioner thinks that even the adoption of all his recommendations will not suffice to raise the revenue to a hundred and fifty millions. He adds, however, that the required sum may, perhaps, be produced by a tax of two per cent additional on the general manufactures of the country. The cost of collection is to be about six and two twenty-sevenths per cent on the actual receipts. Certain suggestions are made with a view to the decrease of even this small percentage.

THE PREPARATION OF THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The report of the Controller of the Currency contains the following paragraph: "The work of preparing the national circulation has been attended with unlooked for delays, but it is confidently expected, after the banks already organized are supplied, which will probably be accomplished within the next two months, that all associations will be furnished with notes within thirty days from the time bonds are deposited with the Treasurer. Contracts have been made with the Continental and American Bank Note Companies for engraving the plates for the \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100 notes, and the printing of the notes and their issue has commenced. The delivery will soon follow, and through the banks the people will soon be put in possession of the much-desired currency." The report is mostly devoted to the recommendation of amendments to the National Currency act, the most important of which have already been printed in substance in THE TRIBUNE.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE VACATED.

The election of Mr. Ordway of New-Hampshire to the office of Sergeant-at-Arms vacates one of the most important special agencies of the Post-Office Department in New-England. There have been a number of gentlemen recommended for the place, and the Postmaster-General has sent for the applicants in order to select the one best qualified and adapted for the situation.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF UNION LEAGUES.

The Grand National Council of the Union Leagues of America, which began business yesterday, will probably continue in session four days. The number of delegates is equal to the electoral vote of each State, and the District of Columbia, which has no electoral vote, has had its nineteen delegates cut down to one. Among the delegates are the Hon. John H. Rice of Maine, W. E. Chandler of New-Hampshire, Gov. Butler (not present), Gov. Boutwell, and Lieut. Gov. Trask of Massachusetts, Gov. Miner and Augustus

FROM THE MISSISSIPPI.

Arrival of Gen. Banks at New-Orleans.
CAIRO, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The steamers St. Patrick and Schuyler have arrived, the former from Memphis.
The Memphis Bulletin says Gen. Beatch and staff were busy mustering volunteer troops into the service. Seven full companies were mustered in on the 7th, and as many more would be on the next day. Gen. Beatch had extended the day of grace to the 12th.
The steamer Sallie List had arrived at Memphis from the Arkansas River. She reports that the steamer Emma was fired into en route from Duval's Bluff to Jacksonville. A Major and Captain were wounded.
A skirmish occurred on the Little Rock Railroad between a party of Unionists repairing the road and a band of guerrillas, in which several were killed. The guerrillas were repulsed.
The steamer Fannie McBride sunk below Fort Pillow on the 6th. She was valued at \$30,000.
The steamer McCallan arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d from Brazos, Texas, bringing Gen. Banks and staff.
The steamer Clara Bell has arrived with 1,100 packages of provisions for the Sanitary Commission.
The Memphis cotton market was inactive. Sales of 146 bales at \$52.70c.
The steamer Pike brought 560 bales, the St. Patrick 40 bales, and the Continental a large lot of cotton.

THE CASE OF COL. McREYNOLDS.

Brig. Gen. G. S. Hays, United States Volunteers, and Col. Gray, 6th Maine Volunteers, have been detailed as members of the General Court-Martial of which Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, United States Volunteers, is President, now in session in this city, and engaged in the trial of Col. Andrew J. McReynolds, 1st New-York Cavalry, for misconduct before the enemy and divers treasonable practices.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR BROWN.

Senator B. Gratz Brown arrived to-night.

VISIT BY THE RUSSIAN ADMIRAL TO THE FORTIFICATIONS.

The Russian Admiral is to visit the fortifications to-morrow.

THE PLAN OF THE CHATTANOOGA BATTLES.

As the correctness of our statements, printed in THE TRIBUNE a week since, denying that Gen. Thomas had given Gen. Rosecrans credit in a dispatch to the President, for having originated the plans for Gen. Grant's recent successful operations has been questioned by some Western papers, we will state for their enlightenment that Gen. Thomas has justly given Gen. Rosecrans credit for planning the first movement of Gen. Hooker into Lookout Valley in the latter part of October, commenced the day after the arrival of Gen. Grant at Chattanooga, but for nothing more. The operations which resulted in the rout of Bragg's army took place five weeks afterward. For their success Gen. Rosecrans has received no credit from Gen. Thomas, and deserves none.

THE RISE IN GOLD.

Some surprise is expressed here that gold should go up in Wall street, under the generally considered satisfactory exhibit made by the documents just laid before Congress.

THE TAX ON TOBACCO AND LIQUORS.

There is, so far as can be ascertained, a general disposition on the part of members of Congress to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury, with respect to the increase of the taxes on liquors and tobacco. It is thought probable that Congress will impose even a heavier tax upon whiskey than is proposed, perhaps seventy-five cents or a dollar per gallon.

THE AVAILS OF THE DRAFT.

The avails of the draft, so far as ascertained up to this time, are 60,000 men and \$12,000,000.

THE FIGURES IN THE WAR REPORT.

The figures given in the Secretary of War's Report were based upon data two or three weeks old.

THE PURSUIT OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

The Navy Department has thirteen vessels in pursuit of the Chesapeake.

THE HOUSE CHAIRMAN.

The House of Representatives is to have a thoroughly Anti-Slavery Chaplain in the person of the Rev. Wm. H. Channing, who was nominated by Mr. Wilder of Kansas and elected on the first ballot over all competitors.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

Why Longstreet Raised the Siege of Knoxville—He is to Make a Stand at Morris-town—Why the Assault on Fort Sumter Failed—Union Cavalry Whipped at Ringgold—The Siege of Charleston.
FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.
The Richmond Whig of Dec. 9 has the following:

BIRMINGHAM, Dec. 7.—Gen. Longstreet has raised the siege of Knoxville in consequence of heavy reinforcements received by Burnside. On Friday night our force left back to Morris-town, where a stand will probably be made. The work of putting the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad in running order will be pushed forward by Col. Oakes. Our loss at Knoxville was 600. The President's Message was received and read in both Houses of Congress yesterday (Thurs.).
CHARLOTTE, Dec. 8.—A brisk fire between Fort Monroe and Battery Gregg opened this morning. The Rebels have ceased firing on Sumter. They are altering their batteries, and intrenching Gregg eastward. One monitor has timber work around her sides to protect her from torpedoes. Our batteries keep up a slow fire upon the enemy's works. Some fires are kept up between the enemy's batteries and ours.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1863.

The Monitor Sangamon sailed from Hampton Roads to-day.

Maj. Gen. Butler and staff left for Yorktown at 11 o'clock this morning, on the steamer Greyhound, Capt. Livingston.

Review of Troops by Gen. Butler—The First Regiment United States Colored Cavalry—its Organization.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 9, 1863.

Gen. Butler reviewed his troops at Newport News yesterday. The day was pleasant, and the review passed off finely. The troops reviewed were the North Carolina veterans, cavalry, artillery and infantry, who formed a portion of Burnside's expedition to that State.

The 1st Regiment U. S. Colored Cavalry, now being raised in this Department, is rapidly progressing toward completion. It is now but two weeks since recruiting began for this regiment, and it is already more than half raised. The following officers have thus far been appointed to command this first experiment at raising colored cavalry:

Major Jephthah Gerrard, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Colonel.
Capt. Nathan F. Budd, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Major.
First Lieut. Hamilton Brown, Co. D, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Captain.
First Lieut. Charles H. Hamilton, Co. M, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Captain.
Second Lieut. Archibald McIntyre, Co. D, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Captain.
First Lieut. John P. Richards, Co. I, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Captain.
Sergeant Charles E. Swartz, Co. I, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Captain.
Sergeant Frank D. Kent, Co. F, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.
Sergeant John T. Hogue, Co. L, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Quartermaster.
Sergeant George W. Cass, Co. A, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.
Sergeant Wm. H. Collins, Co. A, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.
Sergeant Henry A. Meek, Co. E, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be First Lieutenant.
Corporal David Vandervoort, Co. F, 3d N. Y. Cavalry, to be Second Lieutenant.

These officers are among the best of the 2d New-York Cavalry, which is a sufficient guaranty of their competence and ability to command. The regiment will receive other officers from the 3d—in fact the probability is that the reorganization will be wholly effected from the ranks of this celebrated New-York regiment.

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THE WHEREABOUTS OF JOHN MORGAN.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The Journal has advised, which it credits, that the Rebel General Morgan was in Cumberland County, Kentucky, on the morning of the 7th, in company with five of his officers, proceeding toward Dixie.

Our Prisoners on Belle Island.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The Star contains the following:

Major-General A. HITCHCOCK: My belief that our prisoners on Belle Isle are in tents. I have requested Mr. Smith to send the clothing and subsistence sent by the Government, with our citizen prisoners. I have no doubt it has been done.

J. A. MERRITT.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS....First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1863.

TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.

Mr. FOSTER (Union, Conn.), gave notice of a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service of the United States, and credit such enlistments on the military quota of the several States.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.), presented a memorial from the President and Professors of the Theological School at Meadville, for the emancipation of all persons of African descent held to Slavery.

NO REPEAL FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Mr. SUMNER (Mass.) gave notice of a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE RECEPTION BY THE RUSSIANS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House unofficially from the Secretary of State, that the Russian Minister had informed him that Admiral Lissowsky and his officers would be ready to receive members of Congress and their ladies on Saturday noon, and that boats would be ready at the navy-yard to convey them on board the fleet.

TO FACILITATE THE PAYING OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. FOSTER (Conn.) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to facilitate the payment of bounties due on the account of deceased soldiers.

AMENDMENT.

On motion of Mr. WADSWORTH (Conn.) it was resolved that when the House adjourns to-day it be until Monday next.

NOVEL PROPOSITION.

Mr. FENIMORE (Iowa) gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit to seats upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives, members of the Cabinet with the right to debate upon matters pertaining to the business of their departments respectively.

THE MISSOURI QUESTION.

The memorial of THOMAS L. PRICE, contesting the seat of JOHN W. MCCLURE, Fourth District of Missouri, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

The House then proceeded to the election of a Chairman.

Eleven candidates were placed in nomination.

Before the roll-call was announced, numerous gentlemen changed their votes for the leading candidates, namely:

The Right Rev. Bishop Hopkins, Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, and author of the "Bible View of Slavery," and the Rev. W. H. Channing, of the Unitarian Church, Washington.

Bishop Hopkins received 25 votes, and Mr. Channing 20. The other votes were scattered among other candidates.

Mr. Channing was declared elected.

The House adjourned until Monday.

The Steamship Ariel.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The Fortress Monroe boat brings no news from the Ariel.

No letters or other news has been received.

Indiana Finances.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The July interest on the Indiana Stocks which the State Agent, Auditor and Treasurer declined paying, because the Legislature failed to make the necessary appropriations, will be paid after the 15th inst. by Winslow Lawler & Co.'s banking-house in New-York, Gov. Morton having arranged with them to advance the necessary funds, and also for the interest due January next.

The New-York Central Railroad.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The Central Railroad Election was continued until 7.30 p. m. to-day, when the inspectors adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow. It is estimated that Mr. Corning has voted proxies representing about seven millions, and holds three or four millions more to be voted to-morrow. The opposition claims to have voted six or seven millions. About half a million proxies are challenged and held open.

Sudden Death.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

Capt. Crawford, freightmaster of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, dropped dead in Portland to-day while attending to his duties.

The Sale of Government Bonds.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

The Sales of Government Bonds to-day amounted to \$673,850.

Fire at Amboy, Illinois.

AMBOY, Ill., Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863.

A fire broke out in the basement of the City Hall this morning, which at one time threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of the city. Ten or fifteen buildings were destroyed. Loss about \$35,000.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Dec. 10, 1863—3 p. m.

Nothing of the Canada yet.

NOTICE ARRIVALS.—Hon. A. D. Caldwell.

Dunkirk; Hon. H. R. Low, New-York; Capt. W. A. Ingraham and Lieut. Yates, U. S. Navy; Col. John Adams Hart, Metropolitan Guards; Col. J. Dimmick, Major F. T. Dent and Capt. G. Hook, U. S. Army, are among the arrivals at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge Bond, Baltimore; A. B. Read and wife, Troy; J. O. Waterman, Boston; J. Bullington, Mass.; John Van McCullen, Erie, Pa.; and A. Robinson, Baltimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. D. A. Russell and Capt. Dan Packard, Penn.; Major A. D. Townsend, Washington; E. D. Dickinson, Amherst; and Henry Wells, Aurora, are at the Astor Hotel.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ETNA.

Earl Russell remains in the Cabinet.

Cobden's Great Speech on the American War.

England's Reply to the French Proposal for a Congress.

TELEGRAPH FROM CANADA TO BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Increasing Agitation in Germany on the Schleswig-Holstein Question.

Proclamation of the Polish National Government.

A FRENCH OFFICER MURDERED BY JAPANESE.

Expectation of a War Between Japan and the Combined Forces of France and England.

The Roman steamer Etna, Capt. Kennedy, which left Liverpool at 10 a. m. on the 23d and Queenstown on the 25th Nov., arrived here on Thursday morning.

Great Britain.

Earl Russell was present at a Cabinet Council on the 23d, and this fact is regarded as additional evidence of the untroubled of his reported retirement from the Cabinet. The London Daily News also contains a statement of Mr. Russell's return, and says there is no truth whatever in the report that Earl Russell was about to resign.

Cabinet Councils were of almost daily occurrence in London.

The various Councils for the Crown in the Alexandria case concluded their arguments in favor of the British on the 23d inst., when it was announced that the Court would take time to consider its judgment.

The London Times publishes a letter from its correspondent in the Confederate camp at Chattanooga, dated Oct. 8. He says that among the various fruits of the policy which the English Government followed in the case of the Confederacy, those of Chick